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Genoa, Aug. 16. *N. S.*

WE have receiv'd Letters from Barcelona, dated the ſecond Inſtant, by which we are adviſ'd, that his Grace the Duke of Argyle was ſet out from thence to Tarragona, in order to review the Engliſh Forces, and give the neceſſary Directions for their Encamping. The Duke de Vendome being inform'd that Mareſchal Staremberg was taking the Field, and that his Catholick Majeſty had reſolv'd to put himſelf at the Head of the Confederate Troops; Orders were thereupon given for Forming the Enemies Army: But all Accounts agree, that they are in no Condition to attempt any thing this Campaign; and that therefore their Intentions are only to keep themſelves on the Defenſive. The Army of the Allies is ſaid to conſiſt of more than Thirty thouſand Men, beſides a ſtrong Body of Miquelets. The French ſeem apprehenſive, that Endeavours will be made to deſtroy their Magazines at Cervera; and the Forwardneſs of the Confederates gives them much Uneaſineſs on that account. Some Frigats belonging to the Allies, lately engaged with two French Ships, richly laden, and bound from Smyrna to Marſeilles; one of which they have taken; and after they had forc'd the other aſhore, they took out her moſt valuable Effects, and then burnt her.

Berlin, Auguſt 25. *N. S.* On the Twenty firſt Inſtant the King of Pruſſia arriv'd at Potsdam, where he was received by Her Majeſty and the whole Court. This day an Expreſs paſt through this Place, being ſent to the King of Poland with a Confirmation of the late Victory obtained over the Turks, and of the Peace that enſued thereupon. The Conditions of this Peace are variouſly repreſented, ſome Advices pretending, that they are in favour of the Turks; and others, that they are very advantageous to the Intereſts of his Czariſh Majeſty. The King of Poland has been complimented on this Occaſion in his Camp near Strelitz, where he is this day to give the General, Officers and Foreign Miniſters that are with him, an Entertainment on the ſame Account.

Francfort, Auguſt 27. *N. S.* The Electoral College was opened on the Twenty fifth Inſtant with the uſual Solemnities. At Nine in the Morning the Electors of Mentz and Treves went, with a numerous Retinue, to the Town-Hall, whither they were accompany'd by the Plenipotentiaries of the abſent Electors. All the Streets thro' which they paſt were filled with Spectators, but proper care has been taken to prevent any Diſorders that may otherwiſe ariſe from ſo numerous a concourſe of Strangers. They will meet every day, Sunday excepted, till an Emperor is choſen; ſo that we ſhall be able to judge, in a ſhort time, how long the Seſſion is like to be continued. Some of the Plenipotentiaries have urged, in their Maſters Names, to have Signior Albani, the Pope's Nephew, removed out of the Town, ſince he has no Right to concern himſelf in the Election of an Emperor. We have received nothing new from the Rhine, where both Armies continue in their former Situation. It is ſaid the Prince of Savoy will paſs that River in a few days, for the better Subſiſtance of his Cavalry.

From the Camp before Bouchain, Aug. 31. Upon Advice that the Enemy were preparing near eighty ſmall Boats on the Senſet, with a deſign to paſs them in the Night-time over the Inundation of Wavrechin, with a ſupply of Ammunition and Proviſions for the Beſieged; his Grace the Duke of Marlborough ordered a Bridge to be laid over the ſtanding Water, which ſeparated the two Redoubts we had made in the Moraſs. The Bridge was finiſhed Yeſterday morning, by which we have now a Communication with the two Redoubts, and there remains not the leaſt Paſſage open for the Enemy to get Relief into the Town. His Grace being informed, that the Garriſon of Valenciennes was conſiderably reinforced, has given Orders for the forty Squadrons, encamped in two Lines at Roelt, under the Command of General Dopff, to form themſelves into one Line, and to extend their Right towards Denain, to which place four Battalions are likewiſe ſent to check the Courſes of that Garriſon. Yeſterday, at Eight in the Morning, our Batteries of Cannon and Mortars began to fire at the three Attacks, in order to diſmount the Enemies Cannon, ruin their Defences, and annoy the Troops in their Outworks: They have already had a good Effect, and do very much favour the carrying on our Approaches.

Hague, September 1. *N. S.* Yeſterday Major-General Elliot arriv'd here from Spain, on his way to England, and this Morning Baron Bothmar was in Conference with the Penſionary of the States. All our Advices relating to the Action that has lately paſs'd between the Turks and Muſcovites, leave us in great Uncertainties on which ſide the Advantage is fallen; Letters from Hambourg and Dreſden favouring the latter, and thoſe from Vienna aſcribing it to the former. In the mean time it is agreed on all hands, that a Peace is concluded between them. The Body of Forces deſign'd to maintain the Neutrality of the Empire, which lay encamp'd near Guben in Luſatia, are ordered to ſeparate, and the Imperial and Palatine Troops are directed to march towards the Upper Rhine, and reinforce the Army under the Command of the Prince of Savoy. The Daniſh Army begun their March in two Columns from the Neighbourhood of Guſtrow, on the 24th of the laſt Month, and arriv'd the next day at Ribnitz, in order to enter Pomerania by Damgarden; from whence they were cannonaded the Night following by a Party of Swedes, that had been poſted there for that purpoſe; whereupon it was reſolved to attack the place on the Twenty-ſeventh, in order to remove the Enemy from it. The Swedes that have been forming a Camp near Dimmin and Tribbeſes, retir'd upon the approach of the Saxons and Muſcovites, who are continuing their March, with all expedition, towards Stralſund. Upon Advice of the late Advantage ſaid to be obtain'd over the Turks, the King of Poland has countermanded the Militia of Saxony, which was in a readineſs to march upon the firſt Orders.

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